

THE ILLINOIS



FREE TRADER

AND LASALLE COUNTY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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of the first six months; And three dollars and
twenty-five cents if delayed until the end of
the year.

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the first insertion, and 25 cents for each sub-
sequent insertion. A liberal discount made to
those who advertise by the year.

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are paid, unless at the option of the editors.

No candidates' names will hereafter be an-
nounced in the Free Trader, unless the sum of
one dollar is paid in advance for each name.

All communications, to ensure attention, must
be post paid.

JOB WORK

Of every description, executed in the neatest
manner, at the usual prices.

OTTAWA is the seat of justice of La Salle
county; is situated at the junction of the Fox river
with the Illinois, 290 miles by water, from Saint
Louis, and mid-way between Chicago and Peoria.

Agents for the Free Trader.

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J. HOFFMAN, {
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JASON GURLEY, Troy Grove.
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ANDREW PIZZER, Booneboro', Ogle Co. Ill.

THE SUN OF THE CONSTITUTION.

'Twas at the hour of summer eve,
The day its brightest death-smile gave,
When the nightmist to achieve,
The signets to our charter gave,
A noble band in yonder hall,
Obedient to their country's call.

Behind the chair, where sage debate
Was well controlled by Washington,
Appeared as if hung out by fate,
A pictured image of the sun—
That emblem, would it set or shine?
What patriot's eye could then divine?

And he, the sage, at whose command
The forked lightning left their play,
Was there, and traced with steady hand,
A name that ne'er shall pass away;
And when the glorious task was done,
Said proudly—"Tis a rising sun!"

Yes, now the gloomy hour was o'er,
And this was Freedom's brightest day;
Hope lighted up all hearts once more,
And fevers like phantoms passed away;
A gentle spirit hovered there,
With silence deep at that of prayer.

Ay, 'twas a rising sun that peered
Among those warm pictured halls,
A sun whose ray of splendor cheered
The freemen by their distant rills;
A sun whose beams shall never set,
Though nations shall their names forget.

Earth's latest age shall feel its ray,
And millions warm beneath its smiles;
On mountain's peak its gleam shall play,
And gladden the remotest isles;
The fettered soul shall feel its power,
While kings turn pale, and tyrants cover.

As when amid chaotic night,
When earth came rolling, void of form,
Jehovah said, "Let there be light,"
And light came streaming from the storm;
So streamed the ray from yonder sun,
When Freedom's title-deed was done.

'Tis here—'tis there—it fills the world,
Through strangely rising from the west;
Fire's lightning from its face are hurled,
To scathe the tyrant's glittering crest;
And though it rose o'er hills of blood,
The Magi blessed its dazzling flood.

SPEECH

OF THE
HON. JOHN REYNOLDS,
OF ILLINOIS,
On the Subject of a Western Army.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the
31st day of August, 1841.

MR. SPEAKER: I will promise the House
two things, no politics, and a short ad-
dress; both of which, no doubt, will be
desirable.

It is right and proper, and it is due to
this nation, to establish an armory on the
Western waters.

I disagree with the gentleman [Mr.
Innis, of Pennsylvania,] that this is a
Western measure. Although it may be
located in the West, it belongs to the na-
tion; and not exclusively to the West,
more than to any other section of the
Union. Arms are a necessary means of
national defence, and we cannot exist as
a nation without them. In the defence
of our country, there is nothing sectional
or limited to the West or East. In the
case of war, and also in the defence of
the country, the whole nation must be
considered a unit, having no separate
parts or sections, but an entire indivisible
whole.

A musket, for example, made in the
East or West, would it have any sectional-
ity in it? A good musket would be
the same, no matter where it was made.

This proposition being conceded, the
manufacture of arms must be national,
and cannot be sectional in any manner
whatever.

MR. SPEAKER, I believe it is conceded
by almost every one on this floor, that it
is necessary to continue the manufacture
of public arms. Some documents have
been read to show that there are more
arms at this time in the United States,

than are in England or France, in propor-
tion to the number of people.

The nature of our Government, and
our means of defence are quite different
from those countries. Our main depen-
dence for our defence is on the militia,
and not on a standing army, as is the case
in the European Governments. Our mi-
litia are the citizen soldiers, who are dis-
persed all over the Union, and in any
case of peril or imminent danger, we may
have a sudden call for the use of arms,
so that access to the remote arsenals or
armories would be too slow for the oc-
casion.

I would say, it will be much better to
have too many arms, than too few. Let
any one reflect on the perilous situation
of Gen. JACKSON, and the army during
the last war, at New Orleans, for the
want of arms. The deficiency of arms
on that memorable occasion endangered
the army, the city, and the whole South-
western frontier.

It would be a bad calculation as to
dollars and cents, humanity being exempt
from the consideration, to endanger an
army and the country again, for the saving
of a few dollars in the manufacture of
arms. The arms, if not needed, will
remain in the country. They are not
perishable. By proper care, they will
last for ages, and be always ready for the
defence of the country.

Although war may not be at this time
certain, yet no one will say that our rela-
tions with Great Britain are of the most
friendly character. That nation is en-
croaching on us, as she is on all other
nations who come within her sphere of
avarice and cupidity. We have difficul-
ties with her that may force us into a
war. It is true that the English are now
settled on our territory towards the mouth
of Columbia river; that nation has pos-
sessions and forts on our soil in that re-
gion of country. The dispute in relation
to the boundary in Maine is not yet ad-
justed. They adhere to their construction
of the treaty with such pertinacity,
that it seems nothing less than a war to
drive them out of North America will
satisfy them. It is very probable it will
require the same argument, the force of
arms, to get them removed from our soil
at the mouth of Columbia river.

They have not abandoned either the
right or the practice of the search of our
vessels on the ocean. This is the old
bone of contention, and if they do not
abandon the practice the United States
will be compelled to force them to a prop-
er sense of their duty.

The celebrated case of McLeod is yet
on hand. If that individual is even re-
leased, or acquitted, the outrage com-
mitted by authority of Great Britain on our
territory and people, is not yet adjusted
by that Government. The American
people will never remain quiescent under
that indignity and injury offered to our
country. The destruction of the prop-
erty and lives of our peaceable citizens
must be atoned for, in some manner, by
the English Government.

If McLeod should be convicted, as I
presume he ought to be, that may pro-
voke a war. If the facts will justify the
conviction, I have no doubt the people
of the country where he is tried will have
the firmness and moral courage to execute
the laws on him like any other offender.
I hope and trust, under all and cir-
cumstances, the laws of the country will
find men of sound principles and honest
hearts sufficient to execute them. If a
war should be forced on us, on these con-
siderations, it will be popular, and our
militia will stand in need of arms com-
mensurate with their courage and willing-
ness to use them in the war.

I am informed, Mr. Speaker, that under
the provisions of the amendment from
the Senate, the President will be bound
to select the site for the armory from the
reports of engineers made in the year
1824, when all the Western States were
not examined by the engineers, and re-
ported on. I would prefer the amend-
ment of the gentleman from Virginia,
[Mr. SUMMERS.] It is in the following
words:

"A suitable site on the Western waters for the
establishment of a National Armory, a sum not
exceeding \$5,000; and the President of the U.S.
is hereby authorized to cause such selection to be
made, and to communicate all the proceedings
which may be had herein to the Congress of the
United States, to be subject to its approval."

Yet, if this amendment cannot succeed,
I would still vote for the measure. Even
if it should be selected at Pittsburg, I
would prefer that selection, than to have
no armory in the Western country. We
cannot regard the West, in time to come,
as a section of the Union. In a few
years, the mass of the people, the strength,
power, and energies of the Government,
will be west of the Alleghany, and east
of the Rocky mountains. The centre of
the population, wealth, business, and en-
terprise of the people of the United
States will be on the Mississippi; and

the old States, comprising the narrow slip
of land between the mountains and the
Atlantic, will form the "Far East," and
remote regions of the Union. The old
States will then be called, as we are now,
"a section of the United States." The
Atlantic and Pacific oceans will then be
considered almost equal-distant for com-
mercial purposes, from the centre of the
country, and be used, perhaps, equally
alike in our commerce.

No earthly power can arrest the tide
of emigration to the West. The natural
advantages of the country, and the free
and equitable Governments formed in it,
cause this emigration, and it cannot be,
by legislation, or otherwise, prevented,
while man has the power to choose be-
tween a barren and fertile land.

There is no country on the globe equal
to the West in combining together fertili-
ty of soil with the vast extent of country.
It will average three thousand miles in
diameter in every direction, and is by
nature closely connected together. It is
bounded on the east and west by large
mountains, and on the north and south
by the lakes and the main ocean. It is
all watered by the Mississippi, and streams
flowing into that river; its fertility of soil
cannot be equalled. This region of coun-
try contains a great variety of climate, so
that the productions of the soil are al-
most of all descriptions and character.
In it are also found in great abundance all
useful and necessary mineral productions.
These advantages, together with the
timber and prairies interspersed in the
"Far West," make this country the most
desirable for man of any other.

There is at this time an industrious
and hardy population of more than five
millions of souls in the West. We have
in Illinois 426,634 souls. They are
scattered over a large extent of country,
and have a vast frontier exposed to an
enemy in time of war. The lake frontier,
as well as on the ocean to the south,
would be liable to an attack from the
enemy, and the Indian warriors on the
west amount to at least 60,000.

One other consideration will also show
the propriety of establishing an armory
on the Western waters, and that is, the
expense of transportation from the Eastern
armories to the West, will save a consid-
erable item in the value of arms. This
expense will be saved by having the arms
made near the place they may be used.

The next consideration, Mr. Speaker,
is the location of the armory. The pro-
posed amendment of Mr. SUMMERS gives
the power to the President to cause sur-
veys and examinations to be made
throughout the whole Western country;
and from that region to select the most
suitable point.

There are many sites suggested by
members, and many, no doubt, are good.
But I can say from experience, that it is
almost impossible to make the selection
in Congress. I tried in every possible
manner of legislation to make the selec-
tion of the site of a commercial hospital
at the mouth of the Ohio, and could not
succeed. Every other point near it was
proposed, and the result was, no place
could be selected in the bill.

This same result would take place, I
have no doubt, if Congress made the
attempt to locate the armory.

In every Western State, I doubt not,
a good site could be selected; but it must
be acknowledged that the nearer the Mis-
sissippi a suitable place can be selected,
the better it will be for the public. The
Ohio river is not navigable more than one
half the year, and the small streams flow-
ing into it, still less time. The Missis-
sippi is always navigable, except a short
time in the north it is obstructed by ice.
Arms made on this river can be transport-
ed south or north to a great distance, in
a very few days. The celebrated steam-
boat Missouri, made a voyage from New
Orleans, stemming the Mississippi cur-
rent, in four days and some hours to St.
Louis, in Missouri. This shows at once
the facility with which arms can be trans-
ported on this river to the frontiers.

Gentlemen talk about iron ore in Ken-
tucky, Pennsylvania, &c. I can inform
them that the iron mountains in Mis-
souri present more iron ore to the eye,
than is seen in all the Eastern states to-
gether. No one can get clear of iron ore in
the West. Great quantities exist in the
state of Illinois, and an overabundant quan-
tity of stone coal. I venture nothing in
saying that in none of the Western states
exist such great quantities of coal as are
found in Illinois. The water power to
propel machinery is also great in Illinois.
All over the states it exists to a common
extent; but in the north, no country can
surpass it. The Illinois river, near Otta-
wa, falls over rocks many feet, forming
what is called "The Grand Rapids." The
water power at this one place would prop-
el all the machinery in the United States
used in the manufacture of arms. The
canal at Lockport, and other places, will,

when completed, furnish water power to
almost any extent.

In this region of the state there are in-
exhaustible quantities of stone coal, so
that all the necessary materials for the ma-
nufacture of arms may be had in the most
ample manner.

I may also add, in the south of Illinois,
where I have the honor to represent a dis-
trict, there are great quantities of coal
and iron ore, together with good water priv-
ileges in many places. At New Haven
and other places, on the little Wabash ri-
ver, water power may be had for all use-
ful and necessary purposes.

In the same district in Hardin county,
the Ohio river, and not far from the
mouth, an iron foundry is in complete
operation, and preparations are making in
the same place to manufacture great quan-
tities of bar iron. In this same section of
country provisions are cheap; stone coal
and timber can be had also at a cheap rate
and in great abundance.

The southern district in Illinois is ad-
jacent to the greatest rivers on the contin-
ent, and is more in the centre of the
whole valley of the Mississippi than any
other section in the West. It is a good
climate and healthy. These facts and
considerations being made known to the
President, there can exist little or no doubt
that the Western Armory will be located
in the southern section of the state of Illi-
nois. It is so reasonable and so just that
the location there must be considered al-
most certain.

Arms made in this section of the West-
ern country could be, with more facility
and with less expense, transported to all
parts of the Western waters, than from
any other point. All the great rivers of
the valley concentrate towards this sec-
tion of the country. Tennessee, Cum-
berland, and Wabash rivers flow into the
Ohio near it, and the Missouri and Illi-
nois rivers not far off. During the whole
year the Mississippi will furnish the
means of transportation of arms to New
Orleans, and a great distance up the ri-
ver. The same may be said of the Mis-
souri and Illinois rivers. No impartial
observer will say otherwise than the
Western armory ought to be located as
near the mouth of the Ohio as practi-
cable.

NOTE.—The above amendment offered by Mr.
SUMMERS has become law.

Retrenchment and Reform.

MR. CLAY says that the income will be
this year, without the lands, or the \$12,-
000,000 loan, \$14,647,102 05, and he
says it will require the additional sum of
\$15,900,971 18 to pay at maturity the ac-
tual expenses of the government? This
makes the following snug and economi-
cal sum:

Money obtained from revenue, \$14,647,102 05
Money to be borrowed, 15,900,971 18

Total cost of first year's whigery, \$30,548,073 13

For this statement we are indebted to
the Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th of
September ult.

The expenses incurred by Mr. Van Bur-
ren, according to the exaggerated report of
Mr. Ewing, were in the year

1839, \$25,413,716 94
1840, 22,389,356 31
1841, (according to Mr. Clay) 3,657,053 53

So that, according to the whig account,
the country will lose eight millions of dol-
lars by the exchange of administrations,
comparing 1840 with 1841—or five mil-
lions if we compare 1841 with 1839.
But we all know if they note additional
millions of dollars increased expenditures
this year over last year, next March
will show that the increase will in fact be
twelve or fifteen millions of dollars—for,
of course, Mr. Clay has not overstated
whig extravagance. Mr. Woodbury, in
reply, showed that the expenses ought
not to have exceeded \$18,000,000. That
our readers may be possessed of a part of
his reasons for such an opinion we quote a
portion of his speech. And we ask our
readers to preserve this article, compiled,
as it has been, entirely from the speech of
Mr. Clay, as it will enable them at once
to detect the delusions and false array of
whig statements. We also ask that it
may be extensively read to the candid
portion of the whigs who sincerely believ-
ed that their leaders intended to reduce
the expenses of the government instead of
increasing them in order to make offices
and afford contracts to the active politi-
cians.

But, said Mr. Woodbury, as the gen-
eral data, showing the proper amount of
our current expenses next year, 1842,
may need illustrations, and as the chair-
man of the finance committee (Mr. Clay)
has invited specifications of items in which
reductions can be made from the present
twenty eight or thirty millions contempla-
ted under, and by this new economical
administration—I shall throw myself on
the indulgence of the senate a few mo-
ments longer, in respect to that point.
The current expenses of 1842 are placed
at only eighteen millions by me, because

in 1839 there were only twenty-five mil-
lions; in 1840, only twenty-three and a
half; and in 1841, should have been, and
would have been, but for this extraordi-
nary session, not over twenty millions.
They were intended to be reduced in
1842, to only eighteen millions—were in
progress steadily to that result; and the
items for reduction can now be readily
designated.

Thus, in public buildings, the appropriations in
1842 may be less than the expenditures in 1841
1841 by at least \$250,000

The treasury building and the patent
office, the new custom house and the
branch mints, and the light-house,
virtually finished.

Next, the Cherokee treaty, at first over
five millions, and then increased over
two millions more, will be fulfilled,
and the treasury relieved yearly, by
that and other treaties complied with,
at least, 1,000,000

The Florida war, if it is not closed, will
require a less expenditure by quite 1,000,000

The pensions, by death, inevitable and
more rapid among the aged as more
advanced in life, will fall off 500,000

The contingent expenses of congress,
including public printing, can be prop-
erly reduced, from 1840 and former
years 250,000

We ourselves can and should fear-
lessly march up to this imperative duty.
The drawbacks of various kinds need
correction, so as to draw from the re-
venue less by at least 200,000

The remission of the duty on railroad
iron has taken over half a million
yearly from the treasury, and it stop-
ped, as it is proposed, would stop a
drain hereafter of 250,000

[Mr. Buchanan here observed that
the drawback only the last year exceed-
ed half a million.]

Well, sir, we may then safely calcu-
late, even under some indulgence to
the unfinished railroads of the south,
that the gain will be a quarter of a mil-
lion, or as much, if not more, than I
have computed.

Next, the reduced sales of the public
lands will lessen the five per cent. to
none, as well as the three per cent.
to other states, to be paid over, by at
least 50,000

Aggregate of these reductions only, \$3,500,000

Here are the tables, from a report by
Mr. Ewing, No. 31, House of Repre-
sentatives, present session.

No. 1—	Aggregate annual expenditures.
1839	\$12,651,457 22
1840	13,229,533 33
1841	14,863,787 15
1842	16,514,134 69

Total,	Average,
\$36,258,911 38	14,647,102 81

Thus, sir, without going into the army
or the navy, or the civil establishments,
except our own contingencies—without
going to the foreign corps, or as proposed
by the chairman, to the custom-houses
and the judiciary—we have at once a re-
duction of three and a half million of
dollars. If followed out through other
ramifications of the public service, it will
equal more than five millions of dollars
that can be dispensed with, below the
expenses of 1840. This would leave not
over eighteen millions, or eighteen and
a fraction. These reductions, now enu-
merated, require little exertion or sacrifice.
They are such as the progress of events
force on us, if watchful. We can hardly
escape them if true to ourselves and the
country. They impair no great establish-
ment; they weaken no branch of public
administration; they would and should
occur almost spontaneously under any
party in power. How, then, can gentle-
men on the other side, professing econ-
omy, gravely insist, in the face of these ex-
hibits, that the current expenses next
year must be twenty-eight or thirty mil-
lions?—There is no pretence for it, sir,
the fallacious statement that the aver-
age expenses of the last four years reach-
ed near twenty-eight millions. But can
senators be blind to the fact, that the ex-
penses of those years were increased near
thirty-six millions by appropriation heap-
ed upon them beyond the annual esti-
mates, and beyond, in most cases, what
the past administration desired? This has
been so fully explained on a former oc-
casion as not to require repetition, and, if
deducted, would leave an average expen-
diture of only nineteen or twenty millions.
Do my hearers forget, also, the expensive
Indian removals, extinguishment of Indian
titles, the Indian wars, as well as costly
erection of public buildings, which were
done on those four years, and which need
not to be renewed hereafter?

When taking an average of past years
for a guide, we might likewise as well go
to the last twelve years as to the last four.
It will then be found in the document be-
fore me, that the expenses of those twelve
years, swollen as some of them necessar-
ily were, by various causes enumerated
in former debates, and which are not like-
ly to recur, were only about twenty one
millions yearly, independent of the public
debts; and the first four years of the time,
before these extraordinary causes began
to operate much, were only fourteen mil-
lions on an average.

No. 11.—1st 4 yrs 1829, '30, '31, '32,	\$36,258,911 38
1834	22,000,312 31
1835	18,120,567 12
1836	17,007,523 12
1837	20,652,244 46

1837	31,610,063 09
1838	31,544,396 19
1839	25,443,716 94
1910	22,389,356 31

Total, 254,379,020 95
Average, 21,198,251 74

From these data, then, as well as the
specific items of reduction before named,
the future current expenses should not ex-
ceed 18 millions yearly. But on this
point we have higher authority than even
these figures and facts to gentlemen on
the other side. We have the opinion of
the chairman himself, not only years ago,
but at this very session!

In February, 1832, he said on this
floor, in a speech from which I now read,
8th vol. of Debates, p. 293, that, after
providing for certain objects of internal
improvement, &c. by the public lands,
"for one, I have no objection to the re-
duction of the public revenue to fifteen or
thirteen, or even to nine millions of dol-
lars."

Again, at the commencement of this ex-
tra session, he presented a memorial from
Georgia, which asked a reduction of ex-
penditures to thirteen or fifteen millions
yearly, and which he endorsed as correct
in his views, and entitled to receive, as it
should, his hearty concurrence and co-op-
eration.

Let us, then, hear no more about the
necessity of an expenditure for the current
service, of an average yearly, in 1842,
'43, and '44, of twenty-five or thirty mil-
lions, contradicted as it is by the general
policy and practice of both the two past
administrations—contradicted by their re-
commendations to congress—contradicted
by the professions and pledges of those
now in power; and, much more, contra-
dicted by the views of the chairman him-
self on all former occasions. It must,
therefore, be obvious, that if we take 18
millions as maximum—liable to be reduced
much lower rather than to no higher,
we shall better conform to the prudent
lessons of experience, as well as the nat-
ural course of events, and the promises of
the past no less than the present persons
in power, and the dictates of a wise pub-
lic economy.

This, then, is our platform. Here we
stand.

A Thrilling Incident.

BY W. CONSTOCK.

I passed up the natural avenue and came
upon the green. My feelings were very
peculiar as I walked slowly towards the
village church. I entered. A popular
preacher was holding forth, and the little
meeting house was much crowded. Se-
veral persons were standing up, and I soon
discovered that I must retain my perpen-
dicular position, as every seat was crowd-
ed. I however passed up the aisle until
I gained a position where I could have a
fair view of the faces of nearly all present.
Many of the congregation looked curi-
ously at me, for I was a stranger to them all.
In a few moments, however, the attention
of every person appeared to be absorbed
in the ambassador of grace, and I also be-
gan to take an interest in the discourse.
The speaker was fluent, and many of his
flights were even sublime. The music of
the wood and the fragrance of the heath
seemed to resound to his eloquence. Then
it was no great stretch of the imagination
to fancy that the white-handed creatures
around me, with their pouting lips and
artless innocence, were beings of a higher
sphere.

While my feelings were thus divided
between the beauties and blessings of the
two worlds, and wrapt in a sort of poeti-
cal devotion, I detected some glances at
me of a most animated character. I need
not describe the sensation experienced by
a youth when the eyes of a beautiful wo-
man rest for a length of time upon his
countenance, and when he imagines him-
self to be an object of interest to her. I
returned her glances with interest; and
threw all the tenderness into my eyes
which the scene, my meditations, and the
preacher's discourse had inspired in my
heart, doubting not that the fair young
damsel possessed kindred feelings with
myself—that we were drinking together
at the fountain of inspiration. How could
it be otherwise?

She had been born and nurtured amid
these wild and romantic scenes, and was
made up of romance, of poetry, and ten-
derness; and when I thought of the puri-
ty of woman's love—her devotion—her
truth, I only prayed that I might meet
with her where we could enjoy a sweet
interchange of sentiment. Her glances
continued. Several times our eyes met.
My heart ached with rapture. At length
the benediction was pronounced. I lingered
about the premises until I saw the
dark-eyed damsel set out for home, alone
and on foot. Oh! that the customs of so-
ciety would permit! for we are surely
one in soul. Cruel formality! that throws
up a barrier between hearts made for each
other! Yet I followed after her. She
looked behind, and I thought she ex-
cused